(000000-000000- -0309)

DATE OF ISSUE 3/08/2002 SUPERSEDES 4/25/2000

SECTION I - GENERAL INFORMATION

Chemical Name & Synonyms
N/A

Trade Name & Synonyms
WRITE-OFF (DOS)

Chemical Family:
ALKALINE SOLVENT EMULSION

Formula Mixture --> X

Manufacturer's Name:
CERTIFIED LABS, DIV. OF NCH CORP.

Address:
BOX 152170
IRVING, TEXAS 75015

Prepared By:
K Dickinson/Chemist

Product Code Number
0309

Emergency Phone Number
800-424-9300

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS
THE HAZARDS PRESENTED BELOW ARE THOSE OF THE INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS

Chemical Name (Ingredients)	Hazard	TLV	PEL	STEL	CAS #
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	CORROSIVE	2 MG/M3 S1	2 MG/M3 2	NOT EST	1310-58-3
TERPENE HYDROCARBONS	IRR/COMB	NOT EST 1	NOT EST 2	NOT EST	68956-56-9
MONOETHANOLAMINE (MEA)	CORROSIVE	3 PPM 1	3 PPM 2	6 PPM 1	141-43-5
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	IRR/COMB	20 PPM 1	50 PPM 2	NOT EST	111-76-2
NAPHTHALENE	S5	10 PPM 1	10 PPM 2	NOT EST	91-20-3
PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS	IRR/COMB	100 PPM *1	500 PPM *2	NOT EST	64742-94-5
DIMETHYL GLUTARATE	IRRITANT	1.5 PPM 3.	NOT EST 2	NOT EST	1119-40-0
DIETHANOLAMINE	IRRITANT	2 MG/M3 1	NOT EST 2	NOT EST	111-42-2
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE	IRR/COMB	* \ M/E ***1	NOT EST 2	NOT EST	108-65-6

6 ACGIH CEILING LIMIT
S5 IRR/COMB/TOX
* STODDARD SOLVENT VALUE
*** AIHA WEEL- 100 PPM TWA

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point (F):	330°	Specific Gravity (H2O=1):	0.93
Vapor Pressure (MM HG):	0.85	Color:	YELLOW TO AMBER
Vapor Density (Air=1):	4.1	Odor:	ETHER-LIKE
pH @ 100% :	9.4 @10%	Clarity:	TRANSPARENT
% Volatile by Volume:	99.5	Evaporation Rate (BU A/C=1):	0.1
H2O Solubility:	EMULSIFIABLE	Viscosity:	NON-VISCOUS

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Flash Point	Flammable Limits	LEL	UEL
112°F / SETAFLASH	TERPENE HYDROCARBONS/MEA	0.7%	X3.5%

Extinguishing Media
X <--Foam X <--Alcohol Foam X <--CO2 X <--Dry Chemical X <--Water Spray <--Other

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:
FIREFIGHTERS SHOULD WEAR A SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS AND FULL PROTECTIVE GEAR. EXTINGUISHING MEDIA SHOULD BE CHOSEN BASED ON THE NATURE OF THE SURROUNDING FIRE. COOL FIRE-EXPOSED CONTAINERS WITH WATER SPRAY TO PREVENT BURSTING.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:
VAPORS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR AND MAY TRAVEL TO DISTANT SOURCES OF IGNITION AND FLASHBACK. USE CARE AS SPILLS MAY BE SLIPPERY. THE USE OF WATER SPRAY (FOG) WHILE EFFECTIVE, MAY CAUSE FROTHING AND FOAMING. NEVER USE A WATER JET AS THIS WILL JUST SPREAD THE FIRE.

Aerosol Level (NFPA 30B): N/A

NFPA 704 Hazard Rating (0=Insignificant 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=High 4=Extreme)
3 <--Health 2 <--Flammability 0 <--Instability <--Special

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Threshold Limit Value:
NOT ESTABLISHED FOR MIXTURE. SEE SECTION II.

Effects of Overexposure:
-Acute (Short Term Exposure)
(CONTACT: CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION SEEN AS ITCHING, REDNESS AND BURNING SENSATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY CAUSE DERMATITIS, DRYING OF SKIN, TISSUE DESTRUCTION AND SCARRING. ABSORPTION IS POSSIBLE WITH SYMPTOMS SEEN AS CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION, BLOOD ABNORMALITIES, KIDNEY AND LIVER DAMAGE AND EVEN DEATH.
EYE CONTACT: EXPOSURE TO LIQUID OR VAPOR CAUSES SEVERE EYE IRRITATION SEEN AS STINGING, TEARING, REDNESS, SWELLING, EXCESS BLINKING AND A BURNING SENSATION. PROLONGED CONTACT MAY CAUSE TRANSIENT CORNEAL INJURY.
INHALATION: CAUSES RESPIRATORY IRRITATION SEEN AS COUGHING AND SNEEZING. CAUSES HEADACHE, NAUSEA, VOMITING, DROWSINESS, WEAKNESS, APATHY, SLURRED SPEECH, TREMOR, BLURRED VISION, STUTTERING AND STAGGERING GAIT.

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA (Continued)

INGESTION: INGESTION OF LARGE AMOUNTS MAY CAUSE INCOORDINATION, NAUSEA, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS, HEADACHES, MENTAL CONFUSION, SLURRED SPEECH AND STUPOR. MAY CAUSE BLOOD ABNORMALITIES, KIDNEY DAMAGE, LIVER DAMAGE AND COMA. INGESTION AND SUBSEQUENT VOMITING OF THIS PRODUCT CAN LEAD TO ASPIRATION OF THE PRODUCT INTO THE LUNGS WHICH CAN CAUSE DAMAGE AND MAY BE FATAL.

-Chronic (Long Term Exposure)
UPON REPEATED OR PROLONGED CONTACT, THIS PRODUCT MAY CAUSE SEVERE IRRITATION AND MAY BE ABSORBED IN TOXIC AMOUNTS. EXCESSIVE INHALATION OF VAPORS MAY CAUSE NASAL AND RESPIRATORY IRRITATION AND CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS AND ALSO THE PRESENCE OF BLOOD IN THE URINE. INGESTION MAY BE HARMFUL WITH SYMPTOMS SIMILAR TO INTOXICATION, THE SEVERITY OF WHICH DEPENDS ON THE AMOUNT INGESTED. ABSORPTION THROUGH THE SKIN OR LUNGS FROM REPEATED/PROLONGED SKIN CONTACT OR INHALATION MAY CAUSE LIVER ABNORMALITIES, KIDNEY OR LUNG DAMAGE, SPLEEN DAMAGE, BLOOD ABNORMALITIES, WEIGHT LOSS, ANOREXIA AND TESTIS DAMAGE.
MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE INCLUDE DISEASES AND DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER, LUNGS, SPLEEN, BLOOD AND TESTES AND PRE-EXISTING RESPIRATORY AND SKIN CONDITIONS SUCH AS ASTHMA, EMPHYSEMA AND DERMATITIS.
TARGET ORGANS: LIVER, KIDNEYS, LUNGS, BLOOD, SPLEEN AND TESTES.

Primary Routes of Entry: X <--Inhalation <--Ingestion X <--Absorption

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:
-Inhalation:
REMOVE FROM THE AREA TO FRESH AIR. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF RESPIRATORY IRRITATION DEVELOPS OR IF BREATHING BECOMES DIFFICULT.

-Eye Contact:
IMMEDIATELY RINSE THE EYES WITH WATER. REMOVE ANY CONTACT LENSES AND CONTINUE FLUSHING FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES. HOLD THE EYELIDS APART TO ENSURE RINSING OF THE ENTIRE SURFACE OF THE EYES AND LIDS WITH WATER. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

-Skin Contact:
WASH AFFECTED AREAS WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF SOAP AND WATER FOR 15 MINUTES. REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND SHOES. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION. WASH CLOTHING AND CLEAN SHOES BEFORE REUSE.

-Ingestion:
GIVE 3 TO 4 GLASSES OF WATER, BUT DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. IF VOMITING OCCURS, GIVE FLUIDS AGAIN. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION. DO NOT GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS OR CONVULSING PERSON.

-Notes to Physician:
ORGANIC ABNORMALITIES RESULTING FROM OVEREXPOSURE TO ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER BY ANY ROUTE LIKELY WOULD BE AN ABNORMAL BLOOD PICTURE CHARACTERIZED BY ERYTHROPENIA, RETICULOCYTOSIS, GRANULOCYTOSIS AND LEUKOCYTOSIS. INGESTION AND SUBSEQUENT VOMITING OF THIS PRODUCT CAN LEAD TO ASPIRATION OF THE PRODUCT INTO THE LUNGS WHICH CAN CAUSE DAMAGE AND MAY BE FATAL. DEPENDING ON THE AMOUNT INGESTED AND RETAINED AS WELL AS THE TOXICITY OF THE PRODUCT, GASTRIC LAVAGE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. KEEP PATIENT'S HEAD BELOW HIPS TO PREVENT PULMONARY ASPIRATION. IF COMATOSE, A CUFFED ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE WILL PREVENT ASPIRATION.

SECTION VI - TOXICITY INFORMATION

Product Contains Chemicals Listed as Carcinogen or Potential Carcinogen By:
IARC--> No NTP--> No OSHA--> No ACGIH--> No OTHER--> No

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE
EYE-RBT RINSED WITH WATER: 1 MG/24H MODERATE 4.
ORL-RAT LD50: 273 MG/KG 4.
SKN-RBT SDT: 50 MG/24H SEVERE 4.
SKN-MAM SDT: 50 MG/24H SEVERE 4.
MUT: HAMSTER OVARY : 12 MMOL/L 4.
REGARDLESS OF CONCENTRATION, THE SEVERITY OF DAMAGE AND EXTENT OF ITS IRREVERSIBILITY INCREASES WITH THE LENGTH OF CONTACT TIME. PROLONGED CONTACT WITH EVEN DILUTE POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION (=>2.0%) CAN CAUSE A HIGH DEGREE OF TISSUE DESTRUCTION. THE LATENT PERIOD, FOLLOWING SKIN CONTACT DURING WHICH NO SENSATION OF IRRITATION OCCURS ALSO VARIES WITH CONCENTRATION. 3.

TERPENE HYDROCARBONS
ORL-RAT LD50: >1600 MG/KG 3.
SKN-RBT LD50: >2500 MG/KG 3.

MONOETHANOLAMINE
ORL-RAT LD50: 1720 MG/KG 4.
SKN-RBT LD50: 1 ML/KG 4.
SKN-RBT SDT: 505 MG/ MODERATE 4.
SKN-RBT (OPEN) : 505 MG MODERATE 4.
EYE-RBT SDT: 250 UG SEVERE 3.
INH-MUS LD50: > 2420 MG/M3/24H 4.
ORL-RAT LDLo: 115 G/KG/90D-I: CHANGES IN LIVER AND BLADDER WEIGHTS 4.
INH-RAT FEMALE TCLo: 25 PPM/6H G-15D AFTER CONCEPTION: UROGENITAL ABNORMALITIES 4.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER
SKN-RBT (OPEN) : 500 MG MILD 4.
EYE-RBT SDT: 100 MG SEVERE 4.
ORL-RAT LD50: 470 MG/KG 4.
SKN-RBT LD50: 220 MG/KG 4.
INH-RAT LC50: 450 PPM/4H 4.
ING-RAT TCLO: 100 PPM/6H (6-15D PREG): TER 4.
ALTHOUGH THE LISTED EFFECTS WERE OBSERVED IN LABORATORY ANIMALS UPON INHALATION OF THIS MATERIAL, STUDIES HAVE ALSO SUGGESTED THAT THERE IS LITTLE POSSIBILITY OF SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS IN HUMANS EXPOSED IN THE WORKPLACE TO LEVELS THAT COMPLY WITH THE OSHA PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT OF 25 PPM. AT 100 PPM SOME SUBJECTIVE COMPLAINTS WERE SEEN IN SENSITIVE INDIVIDUALS, AND EVEN AT 200 PPM THE PRIMARY COMPLAINT WAS IRRITATION. THIS APPEARS TO BE ONE OF THE FEW MATERIALS TO WHICH THE HUMAN IS MORE RESISTANT THAN THE USUAL EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS. 5.
INHALATION EXPOSURE TO 2-BUTOXYETHANOL PRODUCED SOME EVIDENCE OF CANCER IN MICE IN A LONG-TERM BIOASSAY, NO EVIDENCE OF CANCER IN MALE RATS AND EQUIVOCAL EVIDENCE IN FEMALE RATS. 6.

NAPHTHALENE
ORL-RAT LD50: 490 MG/KG 4.
INL-RAT LC50: >340 MG/M3/1H 4.
SKN-RBT LD50: >20 GM/KG 4.
SKN-RBT-OPEN IRRITATION TEST: 495 MG MILD 4.
EYE-RBT-SDT: 100 MG MILD 4.

PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS
SKN-RBT LD50: >2 ML/KG 4.
SKN-RBT SDT: 500 UL/24H MILD 4.

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SECTION VI - TOXICITY INFORMATION (Continued)

ORL-RAT LDLo: 5 ML/KG 4.
INH-RAT LC50: >590 MG/M3/4H 4.

DIMETHYL GLUTARATE
NO TOXICITY DATA AVAILABLE.

"HANOLAMINE
-RAT LD50: 620 UL/KG 4.
...M-RBT LD50: 7640 UL/KG 4.
SKN-RBT-SDT: 500 MG/24H MILD 4.
EYE-RBT-SDT: 5500 MG SEVERE 4.
INGESTION OF DIETHANOLAMINE PRODUCED NERVOUS SYSTEM INJURY IN DOGS AND RATS. HEART AND SALIVARY GLAND LESIONS HAVE ALSO BEEN OBSERVED IN MICE TREATED CUTANEOUSLY AND IN DRINKING WATER. RATS GIVEN HIGH DOSES DEVELOPED ANEMIA AND TESTICULAR LESIONS. THE NATIONAL TOXICOLOGY PROGRAM HAS RELEASED PRELIMINARY REPORTS FROM CHRONIC (LIFETIME) DERMAL EXPOSURE STUDIES IN RATS AND MICE EXPOSED TO DIETHANOLAMINE. IN THESE STUDIES, THE NTP FOUND "NO EVIDENCE OF CARCINOGENIC ACTIVITY FOR MALE AND FEMALE RATS AND CLEAR EVIDENCE OF CARCINOGENIC ACTIVITY FOR MALE AND FEMALE MICE". THE CARCINOGENIC ACTIVITY FOUND IN MICE FOR DIETHANOLAMINE WAS INCREASED LIVER AND KIDNEY TUMORS. IT SHOULD BE STRESSED THAT THE NTP HAS NOT FORMALLY ADDED DIETHANOLAMINE TO ITS LIST OF KNOWN CARCINOGENS AND THAT THIS IS ONLY PRELIMINARY FINDING. 3.
THE CHEMICAL MANUFACTURER'S ASSOCIATION'S ALKANOLAMINE PANEL HAS CALLED INTO QUESTION WHETHER THE NTP STUDIES DISCUSSED ABOVE ARE SCIENTIFICALLY SOUND. THIS WAS THE RESULT OF A LIMITED AUDIT AND TECHNICAL REVIEW WHICH WAS DONE WITH THE CONSENT OF NTP. THIS CMA PANEL ALSO POINTS OUT THAT THE RESULTS OF THESE NTP STUDIES IN MICE ARE NOT CONSISTENT WITH OTHER STUDIES CONDUCTED WITH DIETHANOLAMINE DESIGNED TO DETERMINE ITS CARCINOGENIC OR TUMORIGENIC POTENTIAL. IN LIGHT OF THESE FACTORS AND ISSUES, THE RELEVANCE (IF ANY) OF THESE MOUSE STUDIES TO HUMANS IS UNCLEAR. 3.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE
ORL-RAT LD50: 8532 MG/KG 4.
SKN-RBT LD50: >5 GM/KG 4.

VOC CONTENT: 77.8% OR 6.1 LB/GAL

SECTION VII - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: X <--Stable <--Unstable
Conditions to Avoid:
PREVENT CONTACT WITH ZINC, MAGNESIUM AND GALVANIZED METALS, AVOID HEAT, HOT SURFACES, SPARKS AND OPEN FLAMES.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):
STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS SUCH AS CHLORINE BLEACH AND CONCENTRATED HYDROGEN PEROXIDE; STRONG ACIDS, BASES, KETONES, ACRYLATES, ORGANIC HALIDES AND ANHYDRIDES. MAY REACT WITH OXYGEN TO FORM PEROXIDES.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:
OXIDES OF CARBON AND NITROGEN, AMMONIA, AMINES, ALDEHYDES AND ACRID SMOKE.

Hazardous Polymerization: <--May Occur X <--Will Not Occur
Conditions to Avoid:
N/A.

SECTION VIII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

...eps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled:
WEAR APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING. ELIMINATE ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION. USE CARE AS SPILLS MAY BE SLIPPERY. VENTILATE THE AREA. DIKE AND CONTAIN SPILL. ABSORB WITH AN INERT MATERIAL AND TRANSFER ALL MATERIAL INTO A PROPERLY LABELED CONTAINER FOR DISPOSAL. PREVENT PRODUCT FROM CONTAMINATING SOIL OR FROM ENTERING SEWAGE AND DRAINAGE SYSTEMS AND BODIES OF WATER. FLUSH AREA WITH WATER.

Waste Disposal Method(s):
DISPOSE OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS.

Neutralizing Agent:
NONE KNOWN.

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Required Ventilation:
LOCAL VENTILATION IS RECOMMENDED TO CONTROL EXPOSURE FROM OPERATIONS THAT CAN GENERATE MISTS OR VAPORS.

Respiratory Protection:
A NIOSH/MSHA APPROVED RESPIRATOR IN POORLY VENTILATED AREAS AND/OR FOR EXPOSURE ABOVE THE ACGIH TLV OR OSHA PEL OR WHERE MISTING EXISTS.

Glove Protection:
NEOPRENE OR NITRILE RUBBER GLOVES SHOULD BE WORN.

Eye Protection:
CHEMICAL GOGGLES SHOULD BE WORN.

Other Protection:
WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING WHEN HANDLING. A SAFETY SHOWER AND AN EYEWASH STATION SHOULD BE AVAILABLE.

SECTION X - STORAGE AND HANDLING INFORMATION

Storage Temperature: Indoors--> X Outdoors--> Heated--> Refrigerated-->
Minimum Temperature: 35°F Maximum Temperature: 120°F

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing:
USE WITH CAUTION AROUND HEAT, SPARKS, PILOT LIGHTS, STATIC ELECTRICITY AND OPEN FLAME. ALWAYS STORE MATERIAL IN ITS ORIGINAL CONTAINER. KEEP CONTAINER TIGHTLY CLOSED WHEN NOT IN USE.

...er Precautions:
...CES OF FREE ETHYLENE OXIDE MAY BE PRESENT IN THIS PRODUCT AND COULD ACCUMULATE IN THE HEADSPACE OF STORAGE AND TRANSPORT VESSELS. EMPTY CONTAINERS MAY CONTAIN PRODUCT RESIDUES WHICH MAY EXHIBIT THE HAZARDS OF THE PRODUCT. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. READ THE ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THE PRODUCT.

SECTION X - STORAGE AND HANDLING INFORMATION (Continued)

SECTION XI - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Upper % Limit
GLYCOL ETHERS	N/A	40
DIETHANOLAMINE	111-42-2	5
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	5

These ingredients listed above are subject to the reporting requirements of 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372.

Please call 1-800-527-9919 for additional information if you are a California customer.
This MSDS is not intended for users in the state of California.

SECTION XII - REFERENCES

1. THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUES FOR CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND PHYSICAL AGENTS AND BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES, ACGIH, 2001.
2. OSHA PEL.
3. VENDOR'S MSDS.
4. REGISTRY OF TOXIC EFFECTS OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, CCINFODisc, 2001.
5. DISSOLVING THE MYTHS ABOUT EGBE AND HEALTH, CMA, GLYCOL ETHER PANEL, 1999.
6. CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, NOVEMBER 9, 1990.
ALL COMPONENTS IN THIS PRODUCT CAN BE FOUND IN THE CURRENT TSCA INVENTORY.

IRR:IRRITANT, FLAM/FLAMM:FLAMMABLE, COMB:COMBUSTIBLE, CORR:CORROSIVE
CARC:CARCINOGENIC, TOX:TOXIC, N/A:NOT APPLICABLE, N/E:NOT ESTABLISHED,
COC:CLEVELAND OPEN CUP, PMCC:PENSKY-MARTIN CLOSED CUP, TCC:TAGLIABUE CLOSED CUP, LEL:LOWER EXPLOSION LIMIT, UEL:UPPER EXPLOSION LIMIT, NFPA:NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, IARC:INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR THE RESEARCH OF CANCER, NTP:NATIONAL TOXICOLOGY PROGRAM, OSHA:OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, ACGIH:AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS, TLV:THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE, PEL:PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT, STEL:SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE LIMIT, MLD:MILD, MOD:MODERATE, SEV:SEVERE, MUT:MUTAGENIC, ASPHYX:ASPHYXIANT, PNOS: PARTICULATES (INSOLUBLE) NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, SDT:STANDARD DRAIZE TEST, ORL: ORAL, HMN: HUMAN, INL:INHALATION

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